

Parks in Germany

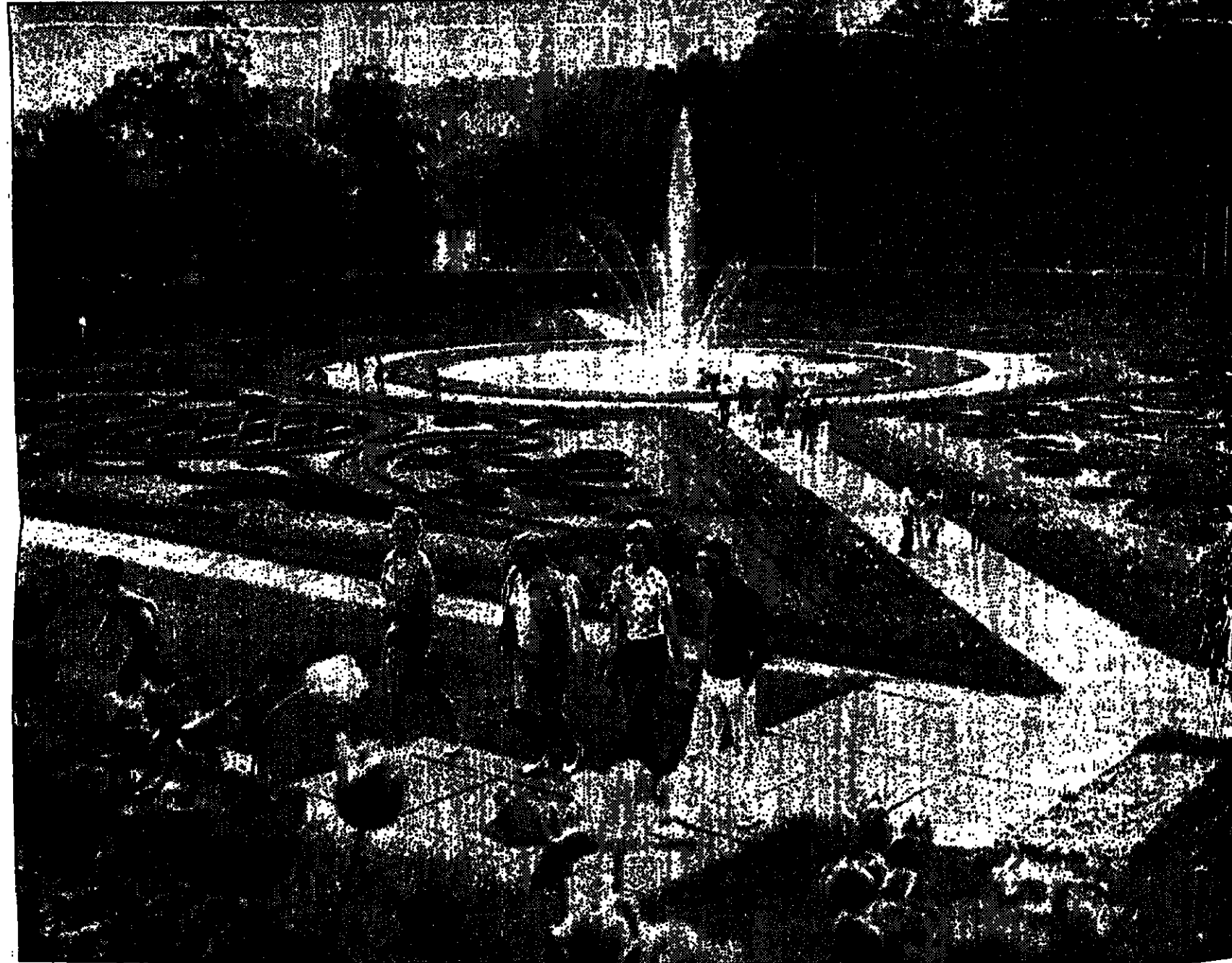
The German Tribune

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Is Germany a country of parks as well? Indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich, the blossoming gardens around the river Alster in Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

transcends the borders of a town and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sail with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area: It was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition halls. Or the Wilhelmshöhe mountain park at Kassel: In its midst is the residence built in 1786 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon III. Ludwigsburg on the Neckar, a baroque palace and park with a fairy-tale garden. The beautiful island of Mainau on Lake Constance, on the other hand, is a different kind: here the Count Bernadotte looks after gardens with Mediterranean orientation. Why not make a tour of the parks of Germany?



Ludwigsburg

Gruga-Park/Essen



DZT DEUTSCHE ZITUNG FÜR TOURISMUS

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Ottawa's spirit of conciliation

The Ottawa economic summit ended with a conciliatory note, perhaps in part after all the fireside chats and meetings in the open air and at the time-table.

With bilateral talks and meetings of all seven leaders of the major industrialised countries, satisfaction was arguably a foregone conclusion.

Although the Western leaders had no choice but to produce the summit a success it failed to live up with clear evidence of headway. The joint declaration listing 38 points fully avoided admitting that views were diametrically opposed on most economic and foreign policy issues.

The Ottawa summit held forth no promise of achieving in common what individual governments had failed to do: reducing unemployment, reducing inflation and converting anxiety into confidence in the future.

The Western leaders were agreed that agreement need not in itself be a disaster.

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The summit business, while attracting publicity, has grown more honest.

It was not, however, because the leaders had, in sagacious self-restraint, realised that hundreds of millions of households and factories cannot be prescribed confidence and growth by decree, as it were.

At Ottawa they were no longer able to agree at a common denominator, differences of opinion having arisen on matters of principle.

The summit was no longer a gathering of pragmatists with a common bag of economic policy tricks who differed only on which approach was most suitable at the given moment.

Each had his own bag of tricks, certainly the newcomers to the economic summit, President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher felt market forces were best left to bring about economic recovery.

What counts will be what the seven major industrialised countries of the West make of the Ottawa summit.

On each, and every, issue President Reagan insisted on the US claim to leadership of the West. No one aimed to dispute this claim in Ottawa.

But the Europeans, led by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President François Mitterrand, made it

They banked on the regenerative powers of private enterprise and felt the state was best advised to steer clear of guiding the economy.

It would, they claimed, be more suitably employed in pruning welfare expenditure and maintaining high interest rates to fight inflation.

President Mitterrand of France, in contrast, plans to leave no stone unturned to make sure that the state and nationalised major companies create jobs, ensure greater social justice and implement industrial democracy.

There is no conceivable compromise between these two outlooks. Neither can dispense with the principal tools in its kit. Mr. Reagan cannot forgo high interest rates, M. Mitterrand cannot forgo state intervention.

Even so, the Ottawa summit was anything but superfluous. It is especially important for ties to be maintained when politicians with opposing theories are at the helm.

The public may have been impressed by seeing Mr. Reagan and Herr Schmidt driving side by side round the golf course; if so, the two men will have given rise to expectations they must fulfill.

There comes a time when leaders must find out what their opposite numbers think on major issues and do so without the services of diplomats, interpreters and cover-up specialists.

All concerned can be satisfied with the outcome of the Ottawa economic summit unless they were expecting miracles.

It would, for instance, have been illusory to expect the summit to agree on more or less specific resolutions or to expect America, Europe and Japan to commit themselves to common policies.

The Americans are to stick to their policy of high interest rates, the Europeans are to maintain trade ties with the Soviet Union and the Japanese are to persevere with their brisk export policies.

The 38-point final declaration states common aims, such as curbing inflation and unemployment, condemning Soviet power politics, reaffirming joint energy targets and mentioning the hardships and problems faced by the developing countries.

Besides, Washington is quick to abandon principles, as foodgrain sales to the Soviet Union have shown, when pressed to do so by domestic lobbies.

So Chancellor Schmidt saw no need to accept President Reagan's views on this issue.

The Ottawa summit failed to issue prescriptions to cure the many problems faced by the world in general and the Western industrialised countries in particular.

President Reagan gave Chancellor Schmidt a firm undertaking to negotiate with the Russians. It remains to be seen whether he will do so.



Par for the course: Chancellor Schmidt and President Reagan on the fairway in Ottawa. (Photo: dpa)

In this way they learn where their national interest obliges them to pay heed to others or run the risk of being put to disadvantage.

For Bonn this point had been reached in respect of trade with the Soviet Union. Chancellor Schmidt told President Reagan the new strength of US leadership could not be equated with unconditional subservience by America's allies to the strict anti-Soviet outlook of the new US administration.

For Reasons both economic and political Bonn needs the new deal with Moscow whereby German pipelines are to be exchanged for Soviet natural gas deliveries.

Pipeline sales are a great help to the German steel industry, while supplies of natural gas increase both the number of

energy sources and the number of suppliers.

One-sided dependence will not result. Economic cooperation and benefit are an inducement for the Soviet Union to permit political and personal ties between East and West, between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this age of economic crisis every state tries to stage a recovery at the expense of others, thereby destroying the sensitive network of international economic ties.

The Ottawa summit undertook, in its joint declaration, to continue to resist protectionist pressure in the form of open and covert trade limitations or subsidies to support declining industries.

Wolfgang Mauersberg
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 July 1981)

No miracles sought, none given

clear that although President Reagan's economic policy might be good for America it was not necessarily good for Europe.

This view was not shared by Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

Unlike the Americans, Europeans are face to face with the Communist world, as it were. So East-West ties are bound to be seen in a different light in Paris and Bonn or in London and Rome than in Washington.

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The Ottawa summit failed to issue prescriptions to cure the many problems faced by the world in general and the Western industrialised countries in particular.

Variety remains the keynote of the West in both its positive and its negative aspects. Each country will continue, in the final analysis, to have to find its own ways and means of dealing with its specific problems.

This realisation and outlook was strengthened the Chancellor's hand in resistance for Herr Schmidt is that Bonn must get down to business in greater earnest, than many may have hoped in its bid to consolidate the Bonn budget from next year.

High US interest rates will continue to exert pressure, which should tend to strengthen the Chancellor's hand in resisting claims by political parties and lobbies.

In the foreign and security policy sector, we shall have to see how far the Americans act in accordance with Western European requirements and in keeping with the twofold Nato resolution on missile modernisation and arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan gave Chancellor Schmidt a firm undertaking to negotiate with the Russians. It remains to be seen whether he will do so.

Günter Brozio
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 July 1981)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Moscow keeps hammering away just as it was doing 60 years ago

Moscow has brought pressure to bear at two points, Bonn and Scandinavia, in its bid to upset the Nato decision on missile modernisation.

It is using apparent peace initiatives designed to turn Soviet superiority into predominance.

Influence is being exerted on Western governments via Social Democratic parties and pacifist trends.

In 1922 Lenin rebuked his Commissar for External Affairs, Chicherin, who was loath to play on pacifist sentiment at an international conference.

Chicherin had always despised such petty bourgeois illusions and Lenin wrote that: "You and I have both fought pacifism as a programme for the revolutionary party of the proletariat. That is clear."

"But by whom, where and when has exploitation of pacifists by this party been rejected when it was a matter of undermining the enemy, the bourgeoisie?"

This maxim still applies, as can be seen by reading the manual on socialism published by *Marxistische Blätter*, the Frankfurt publishers, in 1980.

The peace policy of socialism and the communist countries is said to have nothing in common with pacifism, although the two could collaborate in, say, bids to forestall the stationing of new medium-range US nuclear missiles in Europe.

For example, Comrade Shaposhnikov, the CPSU Central Committee representative responsible for the World Peace Council and similar bodies, recently

queried Einar Förlde, the left-wing chairman of the ruling Norwegian Labour Party, on a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia.

Mr Förlde, who was on a visit to the Soviet capital, is Norway's Minister of Religious Affairs and Education.

Mr Shaposhnikov was also associated with the visit to Moscow and the Soviet Committee for the Protection of Peace, which is attached to the Central Committee, by a delegation of the German Peace Union (DFU) in February 1980.

The DFU delegation discussed the struggle against missile modernisation and ties with the World Peace Council. Six months later the DFU drafted what, two months later still, came to be known as the Krefeld Appeal.

Seemingly launched by independents, the Krefeld Appeal has since been used as a Popular Front platform.

Mr Shaposhnikov's talks with Mr Förlde were accompanied, as it were, by the Soviet bid, launched by Willy Brandt, for talks with all the Scandinavian countries on a nuclear-free zone.

Developments in Norway have really been exemplary in many ways. Odvar Nordli, the Prime Minister until a few months ago, was a right-wing Social Democrat, whereas Party chairman Steen was considered a left-winger.

To satisfy the left wing of the party a vague desire for a nuclear-free zone was included in the party's manifesto, but it was soon found to be not enough as a mere hope for the future.

Past complaisance and tactics have now been superseded by pressure exert-

ed by left-wing Socialists, Social Democrats and Moscow on the new Prime Minister and Labour Party leader Gro Harlem-Brundtland.

Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen plans to discuss a nuclear-free Scandinavia with the Scandinavian countries, with the neutrals, with Washington and with fellow-members of Nato.

He is sure to conclude that Nordic balance depends on both the graduated neutrality of Finland and Sweden and the nuclear protection afforded by Nato.

The countries on Nato's northern flank do not station nuclear weapons in any case. Denmark will merely share political responsibility for missile modernisation; it will not participate in any way.

Any nuclear-free zone in this part of the world would be sure to affect the Kola peninsula, the Baltic and Byelorussia, all being theatres from which nuclear missiles could be launched at Scandinavia.

What, then, about Schleswig-Holstein, a part of the Nato northern command? What indeed? The talks on medium-range missiles would be complicated, confused and protracted by including one new theatre after another.

It would be unrealistic to expect anything to come of them, whereas Moscow's superiority would remain a distinctly real factor. The debate within Nato merely helps Moscow to spread confusion.

In November Mr Brezhnev is due to visit Bonn again. He will doubtless produce a dove of peace (in a cage) to lend

wings to the peace movement and the way for the SPD conference.

The dove in the hand he might offer could, for instance, be a lateral Soviet missile moratorium. No could object if Mr Brezhnev's were to mean Moscow would stop playing fresh medium-range missiles from the beginning of the Geneva talks to be held immediately after his Bonn.

By then the Soviet Union would have more than enough missiles at the ready and would not be making much concession. Its SS-20 programme is ready well exceeded its original intentions.

But Mr Brezhnev would doubtless expect the West to respond to Moscow's generosity (a gesture of nothing) by postponing Nato modernisation until results were achieved at the Geneva conference. This amount to a virtually indefinite postponement, during which Moscow's ponderance would continue.

It is now up to Bonn not to doubt the evidence that the West too is to disarm. The West too is keen to disarm. The West has long practised a moratorium out of necessity.

If a balance were to be struck, West would need to modernise the East cut back. Negotiations need to be held to decide when the might meet.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dieter Genscher has already made it clear the decision on arms modernisation with Moscow.

Opposition spokesmen Helmut Kohl and Alois Mertes stress the equal importance of negotiations on missile modernisation, while in the SPD Claus Schmidt is taking the passive role. Willy Brandt the active one.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 July 1981)

HOME AFFAIRS

Debaters liven up the CSU conference

When the Bavarian Christian Union simply approved resolutions by acclamation are over. This is the most important outcome of the party's conference in Munich.

Members are now keen to say what they think, and although the line taken by the leadership is mostly endorsed, it is not unopposed.

Debate was intense. The party's conference had 1,053 delegates representing 174,585 members, the largest ever.

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Allies: CDU leader Helmut Kohl (left) and CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss at the conference. (Photo: dpa)

protection from muggers or calls for TV to show more "real life."

Maybe it would be true to say that this is what is different about the CSU. Only a minority of its members lays claim to interest in the political concerns of Bonn.

This trend has been even more marked since Herr Strauss stepped down as Shadow Chancellor and fell back on Munich, as it were, where he is Bavarian Prime Minister.

A majority of CSU members are more interested in regional affairs and the day-to-day worries of ordinary people.

As for the position of the Bonn Opposition as a whole, the CDU/CSU al-

liance, the Munich conference made it clear that old bones of contention have been buried.

Not only CDU leader Helmut Kohl but also CDU left-wingers Walther Leisler Kiep and Norbert Blum have been accepted.

Bayenkurier, the CSU weekly, said the conference would provide stimuli. This, in the context of overall political debate, it failed to do.

But stimuli it most certainly provided for the CSU itself. If the party is to continue to play a national role this, however, will not be enough.

Heinz-Peter Finke
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 July 1981)

New look at an old sentiment

done (apart, that is, from their Federal rights and responsibilities).

Maybe the Opposition ought not to be so upset when the government chooses to say, in much the same manner, that it has no need of an Opposition.

But does this approach get the Opposition any nearer its objective of taking over as the party in power?

The Sonthofen speech is nearly seven years old and its prophecies have yet to be fulfilled. Last year Herr Strauss led the CDU/CSU to their second-worst general election showing ever. So one may well wonder.

True, a government has seldom looked in such poor shape so soon after a general election victory as the present one in Bonn. But for the present this does the Opposition precious little good.

In fact the Christian Democrats are not much wiser than the ruling Social and Free Democrats. So the revamped Sonthofen strategy of letting the government stew in its own juice also serves as a cover for perplexity, contradictions and tension in the CDU/CSU.

This being possible by means of an approach Herr Strauss has long advocated contributes in a particularly effective way towards the appearance of peace and quiet in the Christian Democratic ranks.

Basically, however, the Christian Democrats have for some time relinquished the initiative — by virtue of this very sterile strategy.

The possibility of courting the FDP,

junior partners in Chancellor Schmidt's Bonn coalition, with a flexible and progressive Opposition policy was a realistic option a few years back.

But it was stymied by Herr Strauss and his ambition to stand for Chancellor.

Now the FDP can no longer afford to give the Opposition a hearing. It cannot quit the Bonn coalition before 1984 unless the SPD provides it with a good excuse.

In 1984, the next general election year, the Free Democrats will have to break coalition ranks with the SPD, however.

In other words, the present Opposition has nothing to offer the FDP at the moment. There is no need why it should do so either.

Regardless whether it uses the stick or the carrot, if the Social Democrats scrap the coalition before the end of the current term the Free Democrats will have to change sides whatever happens.

This means that the Opposition, with whom they would then presumably be obliged to side, is for the time being both under no obligation and unable to act.

As a result the CDU/CSU is in a position to carry on until 1984 with a shortcoming of which, for a while, it seemed to have been cured.

It is given to allowing the contradictions of old to continue rather than frame new questions and answers in programmatic solidity and solidarity.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl can wait until 1984 to see whether the government comes apart at the seams, thereby allowing him to take over the helm.

In other respects he must steer clear of conflict and make sure that in his bid for nomination as Shadow Chancellor in

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Russians reject compromise plan at Madrid conference

accept Mr Kampelmann's proposals as the complete solution to the problem, but there were now hopes that the Madrid talks, which have made little headway since November 1980, might yet get down to serious discussion of security issues.

The Western proposals were not even formally submitted. Mr Ilyichev did not let matters progress this far. Twenty-four hours after the working lunch he told Mr Kampelmann the offer was not one Moscow was prepared even to discuss.

The counter-proposal the chief Soviet delegate then put forward plunged the conference into its most serious crisis yet. Diplomats were at such a loss that not one delegate was prepared to speak at the full session the next day.

At the bar in the Palacio de Congreso, the unofficial CSCE news exchange, the only issue felt to be relevant was either how long the break would now be or whether the conference could be regarded as being over.

After Mr Ilyichev's drumroll, speculation about the negotiations bursting into the home straight by the end of July seemed well and truly scotched.

The West was surprised both by the nature and by the speed of the Soviet response to the Nato offer. CSCE diplomats are accustomed to Kremlin bureaucrats needing time and space to manoeuvre, like a full-size battleship.

So pundits doubt whether 24 hours were enough to consider the Western offer and supply Mr Ilyichev with fresh instructions.

The West suspects he had his counter-proposal at the ready before he and Mr Kampelmann even met for dinner.

This being the suspicion, it would seem to follow that Moscow was not interested in coming to terms at present. The Kremlin might conceivably imagine it could gain more substantial concessions from the Nato countries at a later date.

The West may be nonplussed but still wonders whether the Soviet Union really means what it says. Always assuming Moscow is not playing its hand for all it is worth, might the Kremlin possibly have lost interest in a European disarmament conference?

In terms of content Moscow's reaction to the West's concession is a decided step backwards.

Mr Ilyichev read out to the full conference a complex sentence requiring both grammatical and general clarification. So one must first assume, and may reasonably do so, that this lack of clarity means the Soviet Union has reverted to its maximum demands.

Moscow now insists on confidence-building measures extending to Atlantic waters "in keeping with" the with of Europe. The Atlantic coastline of Europe

would then be a kind of half-way house. At all events this must surely mean that confidence-building measures must cover virtually the entire width of the Atlantic, extending practically to the eastern seaboard of the United States.

The Soviet Union would also like to see non-European participants in the disarmament conference, meaning United States and Canada, included. Exact wording can readily be taken to mean Moscow would like to see non-European participants in the disarmament conference.

The Soviet proposals did not merely mean the entire Atlantic, Mr Ilyichev vaguely added by way of explanation, but negotiations on this point could be held at the disarmament conference.

This, however, is exactly what the West does not want. The essentials of the disarmament conference included both the exact agenda and the gathering and prior clarification of the entire complex. On this the West is agreed.

Despite the irreconcilable nature of the viewpoints the Madrid conference has nonetheless made fine progress.

90 per cent of the wording of the declaration has been agreed, including important results in Basket Two (human affairs) and Three (human contacts).

There is a widespread inclination in Germany, especially among conservatives, to rate criticism and opposition legitimate only when made in a constructive manner, as a gesture of support for those criticised, as it were.

One is bound to reply that it is, in contrast, every parliamentary Opposition's right to take the attitude the Christian Democrats now seem to have

Continued from page 2

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Udo Bergdoll

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 July 1981)

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REFUGEES

Court ban on rapid-check process opens floodgates for asylum seekers

Applicants for political asylum are forming queues up to 500 long outside the aliens' police department in West Berlin every evening.

That is more than the officials can handle in the course of the following working day.

In mid-July 200 Ceylonese camped for days in the precincts of Bahnhof Zoo, the city's main railway station. They were never the same 200 either.

As soon as one group had been processed and housed in emergency accommodation the next group came over by S-Bahn, or suburban electric railway, from East Berlin.

They kept on coming, with no end in sight. There has been an avalanche of asylum-seekers since the beginning of June in a city already bursting at the seams.

From 619 in May their number rocketed to 1,606 in June, followed by 1,089 in the first two weeks of July. They are mainly Arabs, Ceylonese, Ghandians and Pakistanis.

This sudden rush is the result of a ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court at the beginning of May that screening of applicants for asylum to weed out those with no valid reasons was unconstitutional.

The practice, in use for several years, was illegal, the Karlsruhe court ruled, until the Bundestag had passed legislation to endorse it.

West Berlin began initial screening to check abuse of the application procedure for political asylum in 1977. It was the first *Land* to do so, having been obliged to take some action or other by an influx of Pakistanis by the hundred.

This screening enabled the authorities to carry out quick checks on newcomers who were not really victims of or liable to political persecution back home at all.

This category of people, usually assured by unscrupulous "recruiting agents" that the streets of West Germany were paved with gold, could then be deported within a matter of months.

As soon as the news spread that applicants for asylum were being deported more promptly their number fell drastically over night, as it were.

A simple screening procedure to weed out cases of abuse had put paid to the activities of recruiting agents and a number of lawyers specialising in shabby asylum applications.

But now the Federal Constitutional Court has ruled screening unconstitutional. The floodgates are wide open again.

Every applicant for asylum, even though his case is obviously hopeless, is entitled to a complicated application procedure that can take anything up to six years.

And as long as his application is being processed he is entitled to social security and, of course, to stay in Germany.

West Berlin appealed to Bonn in May to legislate without delay for reintroduction of the screening procedure, but legislation is not expected to come into force before the end of 1981 at the earliest.

So the municipal authorities can do nothing about the influx as yet. In the late 1970s the applicants were mainly Pakistanis; now they seem to come mainly from Sri Lanka.

Last year no-one from Sri Lanka applied for asylum; this year applicants are arriving in droves. There were 48 in May, 106 in June and 520 in the first two weeks of July.

They mostly fly to East Berlin via Moscow, then cross to West Berlin by train. They are almost invariably young men who speak not a word of German, use identical shoulder bags and have the same tale to tell: "I am a Tamil and a political refugee."

The Tamil minority in Sri Lanka is, it is true, at odds with the government, but the Tamils are not deliberately persecuted, so an application for political asylum on this ground is obviously not valid.

Yet the agents have promised them the streets of Germany are paved with gold and taken their commission in advance. New arrivals are said to have paid DM4,000 for flight and travel documents.

West Berlin, unable for the time being to take legal action, has tried to persuade the new arrivals to return home of their own free will.

They are given free air tickets and \$100 in cash. But so far only 39 have agreed to do so. The remainder have been accommodated in gymnasiums and other makeshift housing to give them at least a roof over their heads.

Would-be refugees from Sri Lanka are by no means the only ones to create difficulties. Even more Arabs, nearly 2,000, arrived in the city in the first six months of this year. Then came 766 Pakistanis.

There are between 10,000 and 12,000 applicants in West Berlin at the moment. The 2,200 beds in homes specially maintained by the Senate, or local government authority, for refugees are fully booked.

There are also West Berliners who

take them as paying guests, with the Senate footing the bill. But here too there is a limit to the number of people with accommodation to spare.

So emergency accommodation has been provided in empty buildings and there are plans to build camps, and this is only the tip of the iceberg.

The authorities are worried about the possibility of asylum-seekers, unaccustomed to life in the West and unable to find regular jobs, going underground and turning to a life of crime.

They are also worried that this might lead to widespread hostility towards foreigners among the general public.

Berliners are not generally hostile to foreigners at present, but the large number of foreign nationals already in the city presents problems.

The percentage of migrant workers and their families is higher in West Berlin than in any other part of Germany. One child in four at primary school is a foreigner.

Among first-formers at primary school non-Germans account for well over a third of the intake, and this figure is fairly uniform for the city as a whole, although the figures naturally vary from borough to borough.

The number of foreigners legally resident in the city is 238,000, or well over 10 per cent of the population, and the 110,000-odd Turks are the principal problem.

The number of asylum-seekers from Poland is increasing, too, although the Poles are a minor problem by any criterion. In 1980 they numbered 436, in the first five months of 1981 there were 604, and numbers are continuing to increase.

Officially the Poles come as tourists, not as asylum-seekers. Their aim is to weather out the crisis back home. They are keen on Berlin because it is so close to home.

But since May 1981 the West Berlin

Help is the name of a new refugee aid organisation launched at Frankfurt airport on 15 July, the day its first plane-load of goods took off for Islamabad.

It was a Pakistan International cargo airliner with 35 tonnes of aid on board, including 22 tonnes of medicine and 10 tonnes of milk powder.

Help has been set up to bridge the gap between conventional refugee aid, consisting of spontaneous donation to deal with the worst effects of immediate hardship, and long-term government development aid.

"We want to lend a hand fast and with a minimum of red tape so as to improve the long-term prospects of refugees all over the world," says Volker Neumann.

Herr Neumann, a Social Democratic member of the Bonn Bundestag, is a member of Help's executive committee.

"We are starting in the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan where we shall be building schools and training facilities."

Thirty thousand donors raised the cash (DM900,000) for the first plane-load of food and medicine which, it is hoped, will be the first of many in an airlift aid bound for Pakistan.

In the wake of this first flight Herr Neumann and his Christian Democratic

Afghans first to get help from Help

opposite number Herr Köster, also a Bonn MP and Help executive committeeman, flew to Islamabad.

They made a four-day fact-finding tour of refugee camps along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan with a view to keeping track of the flow of goods sent as refugee aid from Germany.

Roughly 2.1 million of the 15 million Afghans have left their Soviet-occupied country, the Frankfurt airport Press conference was told.

Most live in camps near Peshawar, a Pakistani city of 350,000 people near the Khyber Pass border with Afghanistan.

Food supplies are arriving satisfactorily in the wake of worldwide donations and organisational commitments on the part of the United Nations.

But what people in the refugee camps lacked was a perspective for the future, as Help executive committeeman Theo Pirkel put it. Dr Pirkel is Bavarian Welfare Minister.

THE LAW

Judges' ruling gives green light to police use of TV film as evidence

Police are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collecting evidence for court cases arising from public events such as demonstrations. They are seizing television footage and newspaper photographs.

As a result cameramen and photographers are sometimes seen as being police informers, and the often strained relationship between police and photographers is getting worse.

The increasing popularity of photography as evidence is based on a loophole in a 1975 law and a court decision earlier this year.

The court case was based on an appeal by a daily newspaper, *Neue Hannoversche Presse*, whose editorial offices were misled last year when photographs were removed for use as evidence.

In March, the three-man bench of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe decided not to rule on the appeal, thus strongly encouraging the police to continue.

The court based its refusal to rule on 1975 legislation entitling journalists not to divulge sources of information. Part of this right is that material from these sources may not be confiscated.

However, journalists notes, press film footage and tapes recorded by TV outside broadcast cameramen could be used as evidence.

Recent instances of seizure involve the West Berlin TV studios of *Sender Freier Berlin* and *Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen*.

Photographs have been taken from an association press.

At a media workshop in Freiburg the police confiscated 39 videotapes and refused for weeks to return them.

In Hamburg they confiscated from press photographer Tobias Heldt an important picture of an incident at the site of Brokdorf nuclear power station that had been printed in a weekly magazine.

Photos to which access has been denied in this way have invariably been intended to shed light on offences committed by demonstrators and the police.

In court they have invariably been considered incontrovertible evidence. At times, of course, the authorities, have been at a loss to find evidence to lend a hand.

"What camp-dwellers need to help themselves," said Help executive committeeman Wolfgang Belsky, secretary of the Otto Beneke Foundation in Bonn.

This organisation has extensive experience in vocational training for refugees. The refugees must not be spread around the world like the Vietnamese," he said.

"They are to stay in their own part of the world. Maybe, once the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is over, they will be able to return to their own country."

Help will be relying on donations and cannot be arranged out of the building camp schools as donations still less into it. "We have no money," said Herr Köster, because:

"According to our information the number of refugees from Afghanistan is still on the increase."

By means not altogether legal the cadets were given instruction in the tactics and atmosphere of demonstrations and taught how to study the faces of typical demonstrators.

The Karlsruhe ruling said that any confiscation of media material must be viewed in the light of its detrimental effect on Press freedom.

But in the case in question the confiscation had been in no way out of proportion to the avowed purpose because it had been a case of several serious cases of breach of the peace.

The newspaper proprietors had not had their right to cover news stories curtailed, the court found, although it gave no reason for this opinion.

The panel probably had no time to consider the finer points of Press freedom and its susceptibility to such heavy-handed inroads.

The free and easy, unworried relationship between demonstrators and journalists, photographers and cameramen is based on a tacit mutual understanding.

Demonstrators must be able to feel confident that pictures taken of them in action will be used strictly for news purposes only and go no further than newspaper offices or TV studios.

Both sides agree that picture material is not filed for the police, neither for the uniformed branch nor for the plain-clothed branch nor for the intelligence authorities.

The police and law enforcement authorities have such extensive rights of their own that it is up to them to take pictures of their own.

In other words, journalists and Press photographers must on no account, even indirectly, enter into the service of the police and the state.

They are not auxiliaries of the public prosecutor any more than broadcasting corporations.

In a country where the rule of law is guaranteed, including freedom of the Press, the state and the media must remain strictly separate.

When demonstrators (who themselves are doing no more than resorting to a constitutional right) increasingly discover that the police are gaining access to Press photographs of them by means of search warrants, it is the end of the road for mutual confidence.

They will no longer allow themselves to be photographed. On more than one occasion journalists have already been hampered in their work by demonstrators and even assaulted.

This is hardly surprising. They are increasingly seen as police informers, which indeed they are if the police are entitled almost without limitation to go through their files afterwards.

Can one wonder, given this state of affairs, that demonstrators have taken to disguising their identity?

Cameramen and photographers are in an increasingly difficult position, both legal and actual. As one West Berlin police officer put it: "Clear off here! Press freedom has been suspended."

This comment is characteristic of the increasingly frequent police approach, that of making it difficult for media men to do their jobs.

Deutsche Journalisten Union, the trade union, has published an astonishing

and depressing booklet documenting the modus operandi of the police.

Police officers evidently believe they are entitled on the slightest suspicion that picture have been taken of men in uniform to confiscate cameras and equipment.

They then calmly take out the film and expose it to daylight. This practice is similarly encouraged by base law rulings in recent years.

The law has increasingly tended to overrate police rights and underrate the public interest in news coverage.

Press photographers and cameramen have, as a result, been caught in a cleft stick. The police are making their work more and more difficult, and so are demonstrators and squatters.

The demonstrators can hardly be blamed for mistrusting and rejecting Press photographers when pictures taken are later used in evidence against them.

There have been enough instances of the wrong conclusions being inferred from still photographs.

In an age in which pictures are often considered more important than the written word the legislative conclusion to be reached is surely self-evident.

The law must be amended without delay to stop the present practice and plug the legal loophole.

The right to refuse to divulge sources of information, including the ban on confiscation of material supplied by sources, must be extended to include pictures taken by the media themselves.

It is high time Bonn ruled on the bona fide need to prosecute criminal offenders and ways in which it can clash with freedom of the Press.

Legislation must be passed to clarify the situation and make it clear that Press photographers and cameramen are not employed by the public prosecutor, broadcasting corporations are not police auxiliaries and media workshops are not indirect delivery men for the law enforcement authorities.

Alfons Heutgen
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 12 July 1981)

Bavarians go it alone on CS gas

Now experienced demonstrators take precautions against the effects of tear gas there is nothing the police can do to stop an unruly mob.

They have small arms, of course, but to open fire would be out of proportion to the danger involved. So the police trade unions have long called for suitable equipment.

What they have been clamouring for are devices to put people out of action, but not injure them, let alone kill them.

Inventors have not been inactive but the right weapon has yet to be found. A grapeshot gun that was claimed to be harmless was shown in trials to be capable of causing bone fractures and eye damage.

A plastic bullet is now claimed to do the trick. It works like a clenched fist but causes no injury, its inventor claims.

The range of equipment suggested includes orthochlorobenzylidenmalonitril, or CS gas. It is a chemical mace ten times more effective than conventional tear gas.

CS causes tears, skin irritation, trouble with breathing and feelings of anxiety and alarm. Police experts are particularly

enthusiastic about the ways in which it can be deployed.

It can be fired from a special gun or included as an admixture to the contents of water cannons. It can also be fired from police pistols, with slight alterations.

On impact, cartridges fragment and shoot about like fireworks. "There is no way experienced demonstrators are going to be able to lob them back at us," says an appreciative Stuttgart police officer.

Herr Tandler recently demonstrated CS gas in use at the Munich riot squad barracks in Dachau, but the wind turned and blew a weak dose of gas at the invited audience of parliamentarians and police officers.

Tears were shed as a result. Yet experts are at pains to emphasise that CS gas is not a wonder weapon. The hard core of demonstrators have long been prepared; they all have gas masks with them.

Herr Tandler's decision to go it alone has mobilised police legal experts in the other *Länder*. They feel Bavarian police units are now ruled out for auxiliary duties elsewhere.

Other Interior Ministers are not going to risk allowing Bavarian auxiliaries deploying CS gas before tests have been carried out and findings published.

Political responsibility, it is said, will inevitably lie with the Interior Minister in the *Land* where the gas is used.

Harst Zimmermann
(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 July 1981)

Handwritten note: *Sp. 11. 11. 81*

FINANCE

Share performance gives a blue-chip lining to a nation's black clouds

German investors who took their brokers' advice late last year and ploughed their savings into blue chip shares on the stock market should by now be feeling happy.

Not all brokers said buy, but those who did can fairly claim that share quotations went up on average by over eight per cent in the first six months of 1981.

This has been a welcome development against a background of economic recession, higher unemployment, a weak deutschemark and high interest rates.

What is more, the public borrowing requirement has been increasing so fast that there has been talk of the state being on the verge of bankruptcy.

There has even been speculation about the possibility of a fresh currency reform and equalisation of burdens (the accompanying legislation that wrote off reichsmark assets last time round in 1948).

There can be no gainsaying that the public sector has been borrowing so heavily that even institutional investors are beginning to take a fresh look at equities.

So there has been an overall improvement in the view taken of the stock market. When government stocks and fixed-interest bonds look less glamorous, shares invariably look more attractive.

This recovery in the first six months of 1981 was triggered primarily by overseas investment, however, especially by the oil-rich Persian Gulf countries.

As part of their international risk spreading they have taken to investing their petrodollars in German blue chips again.

Advised mainly by bankers in Zurich and London, the sheikhs seem to be interested almost exclusively in German companies with an international reputation.

Overseas interest has been shown in a wider range of shares lately, this time by US and British investors keen to make a twofold killing.

They reckon they will profit both from higher market quotations and from appreciation of their deutschemark investments. The DM is widely expected to stage a recovery before long.

Banks are disappointed they have been unable to interest private investors more. The only private investors to have jumped on the present gravy train have been those who have always favoured a flutier.

They for sure have benefited from the fine shape the stock market is currently in. But are higher quotations warranted?

There are many signs that the market has already anticipated future prospects. Bulls reckon an upturn is just around the corner, and it hardly matters whether it will happen early or late next year.

Analysts expect leading German companies to report higher profits this year, so the recession has by no means affected everyone in equal measure.

That is why trends have varied widely over the past six months. Investors who held the right stock at the right time have fared very well.

Between January and June 1981 shares in Daimler-Benz for instance, gained nearly 34 per cent. Schering, the pharmaceutical manufacturers, gained 33 per cent. Philipp Holzmann, the civil engineers, gained 32 per cent.

Even Bayer Chemicals, a widely diver-

sified company, gained 20 per cent and more, so investors in specialised markets were not alone in making above-average capital gains.

Investors are feeling increasingly bullish at the prospect of higher export earnings as a result of the weakness of the deutschemark against other currencies.

Mechanical engineering shares have gained appreciably against this background. Since the beginning of the year MAN shares have gained 20 per cent, Gutehoffnungshütte 17 and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz 12 per cent.

Motor manufacturers also rank among the export hopefuls, surprisingly perhaps, but export prospects in the dollar zone must surely have improved in view of the weaker deutschemark.

In the case of Daimler-Benz there has been substantial overseas buying too. Kuwait has reportedly increased to 20 per cent its shareholding in the Stuttgart blue chip company.

That would mean that only 20 per cent of Daimler-Benz shares are still owned by small shareholders. For some time the quotation has indeed been affected by limited availability of Daimler-Benz shares on the market.

But not all German blue chip stocks have gained over the past half-year. The greatest disappointment has been Siemens, which was slightly down at the end of June, although the lower quotation was more, than offset by the dividend paid.

Siemens shares seem to have suffered from being bought early and in large numbers for foreign investors, with the result that the demand has probably already been met.

Besides, with Siemens profits likely to be down this year it is not the most attractive proposition at present.

Franz Pick, who charges one Kruger rand for half an hour of investment advice, was adamant in mid-March that gold was still the commodity to invest in, despite its falling price.

"Only gold offers protection from the coming currency depreciation. I firmly expect the price of gold to treble over the next two years."

Gold was then trading at \$516 an ounce in London. It has now declined from its 21 January 1980 all-time high of \$850 to \$397.75 on 8 July 1981.

It went on the recover to \$415, but this is little more than a technical reaction.

The price of gold could well plummet to \$300 an ounce this year, say London bullion dealers Rudolf Wolff & Co.

It could also recover, of course, if there were a serious international crisis such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which prompted the last boom.

But this assumption evidently does not work according to plan, as Degussa, the Frankfurt bullion processors and dealers, point out.

The price of gold has failed to respond to either the left-wing electoral victory in France or continued tension in Poland or the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The gold slump has been more marked in dollars than in deutschemarks. Between January 1980 and July this year the London fixing, quoted in dollars, fell over 54 per cent.

This state of affairs could yet change, however, if Siemens were to join the ranks of companies benefiting from the deutschemark exchange rate and boosting export turnover.

Bank shareholders cannot be rubbing their hands in glee either. Not even Deutsche Bank, the largest of the Big Three, has gained over the period under review, and its shares have been bought by foreign investors.

Those who took their courage into both hands and risked a flutter in Commerzbank at the end of last year have been rewarded, though.

Its shares came a tumble towards the end of 1980 and seemed likely to stage at least a technical recovery, as indeed they have. In the first six months of 1981 they gained a little over 12 per cent.

Bank shareholders have been hard-hit by high interest rates, which not only cut the banks' profit margins; they have also forced the banks to write off the market value of fixed-interest securities held.

How substantial this depreciation proves will depend on the level of interest rates prevailing in capital markets at the year's end.

At the beginning of 1981 fixed-interest stocks and bonds were earning a little under nine per cent. The current market rate for 10-year bonds is about ten-and-a-half per cent.

As a result investors who bought the nine-per-cent Federal government New Year's Eve bond, paying 100.25 per cent issue price, now hold stock quoted at 91 per cent.

So in six months this one bond has lost more than a full year's interest in market value.

Gold loses a little of its glitter

Over the same period the Frankfurt price per gram of gold was down a mere 32 per cent to DM31.04, while the DM buying price for Kruger rands has slumped roughly 30 per cent from DM1,695 to DM1,192.

Dresdner Bank gold specialist Meinhard Carstensen says high US interest rates have hit the price of gold, which although it may appreciate in value does not pay interest.

Overnight rates for dollars are currently about 20 per cent, while three-month US Treasury bonds pay over 15 per cent and prime industrial bonds are earning nearly 18 per cent.

Since inflation is currently running at slightly less than 10 per cent in the United States it is simply no longer true to say that gold affords protection from inflation.

Cash invested in the money market earns a substantial real return in relation to the inflation rate, and certainly in comparison with gold, which not only earns no interest but also costs storage fees.

Monetary policy is currently the front runner in worldwide bids to beat infla-

There are few signs of a lasting turn in interest rates in the foreseeable future. Germany can no longer disguise international trends as it once may have been able to do.

Foreign investors are no longer prepared to buy German fixed-interest bonds at a lower interest rate than bonds in other currencies pay, unless in deutschemark bonds no longer hold forth the prospect of exchange gains.

They must first be convinced Germany is the third-largest market for recorders. But Japanese manufacturers have made all the running.

Then, and then only, will international investors' image. That is why Philips and Grundig are not so keen to restore.

Private domestic investors have been from losses sustained in the bond market and are no longer willing to make long-term investments in fixed securities.

They are increasingly concentrating on the shorter end of the market, especially as short-term loans are paying better money than five- or 10-year loans at present.

Banks repeatedly advise portfolio holders to make long-term bond investments and make sure of the one high interest rates, but investors are chary.

Those who followed this advice months ago have been stung by the market quotations of their gilts and other securities.

But investors do seem to have learned the lesson when it comes to money after tax. The demand for bonds per double-figure interest is substantial.

Income tax is payable on the interest but not on capital gains on stock. So for six months or more, so investors who pay high income tax rates are much more after tax by pocketing the capital gained when a low-interest security matures.

Kurt Weidert
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 July 1981)

tion, and record interest rates from New York to London are tending to stabilise the situation, although unemployment continues to increase.

Gold cannot compete in such circumstances. It pays no interest for one. Also, with inflation down slightly, investors no longer need to hedge against it.

So further developments will depend to a large extent on how money policies succeed in halting inflation. But the gold price will depend to a lesser extent on the price of oil.

Last year the oil-exporting countries substantially increased their gold reserves — by 106 tonnes, officially (but the motor fuel refined from coal still cost 35 pfennigs more per tonne).

With oil prices down and sales of oil exporters currently high, the ready cash to spend on gold.

During the last gold slump many had it that the Soviet Union, which long stayed out of the market, was selling again.

There are no sure signs this time. The only definite pointer is that many East Bloc countries are in difficulty with their debt funding and credit requirements.

So for the time being economic C. Martin has the best-selling book *Gold schlägt Gold* (Gold Beats Cash).

(Der Tagesspiegel, 11 July 1981)

BUSINESS

European makers fall behind as Japan heads video cassette recorder boom

Video cassette recorders were first launched five years ago, in Germany. It is the third-largest market for recorders. But Japanese manufacturers have made all the running.

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European makers fall behind as Japan heads video cassette recorder boom

Philips and Grundig have fared even worse than in Germany.

Last year only one video recorder in five marketed in Europe was actually made in Europe, either by Grundig in Fürth, Bavaria, or by Philips in Vienna, Austria. Eighty per cent were made in Japan.

The reasons why Philips and Grundig, Dutch and German companies respectively, have fared so badly are readily outlined.

In 1979, when the boom really got going, they upset their customers by introducing a new system with which previous Philips and Grundig recorders were not compatible.

The situation was by no means improved by the time it took before the long-heralded new generation of video recorders found their way on to the market.

What was more, devices made in Germany and Austria had teething troubles; their quality was not always up to expectations.

Another reason why Japanese manufacturers have earned the cream on the coffee of the VHS market in particular is indicated by newly-released sales statistics.

Well-known German brand names have made the running, but on the Japanese manufacturers' behalf.

Last year, for instance, 225,000 VHS units were sold in Germany. All were made in Japan by JVC, Matsushita and other licence-holders.

But 61 per cent of this total were marketed under one of four well-known German brand names: Saba, Nordmende, Blaupunkt and Telefunken.

Sales percentages per brand for 1980 are as follows: Saba 23 per cent, Nordmende 15, Blaupunkt 13, Panasonic 12, Telefunken 10 and Hitachi nine.

JVC, who devised the system, also manufacture VHS video recorders, but recorders with their brand name come at the tail end of the list.

Panasonic is the brand name of Matsushita, JVC's parent company. Panasonic came fourth behind Blaupunkt, who sold exactly the same set, apart from the name plate.

The No. 2 Japanese system, Sony's Betamax, has not benefited to the same extent. Last year Sony sold 24 per cent of the Betamax units marketed in Ger-

many, while its cut-price licence-holder Fischer sold 26 per cent.

But Sony's German subsidiary Wega was evidently a lightweight, selling only 12 per cent, unlike Japanese licence-holders Sanyo, who accounted for 20 per cent of the German market.

Philips and Grundig missed the opportunity of getting in early with other well-known brand names.

Saba, leading sellers of VHS devices, originally manufactured VCR devices too at their Black Forest works. But after

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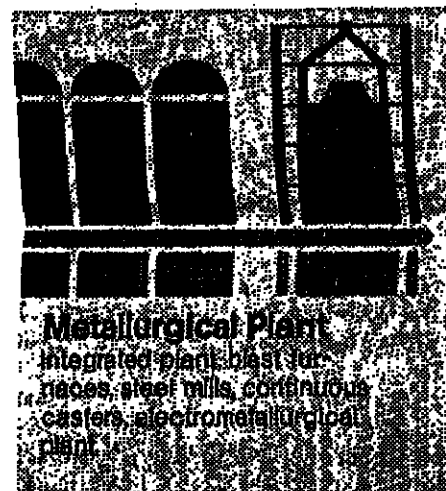
But Sony's German subsidiary Wega was evidently a lightweight, selling only 12 per cent, unlike Japanese licence-holders Sanyo, who accounted for 20 per cent of the German market.

Philips and Grundig missed the opportunity of getting in early with other well-known brand names.

Saba, leading sellers of VHS devices, originally manufactured VCR devices too at their Black Forest works. But after

**MANNESMANN
DEMAG**

Machinery, Plants and Systems



Metallurgical Plant
Integrated blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plants.



Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, plates, and wide sheets, hot and cold rolling mills, continuous mills, and strip mills.

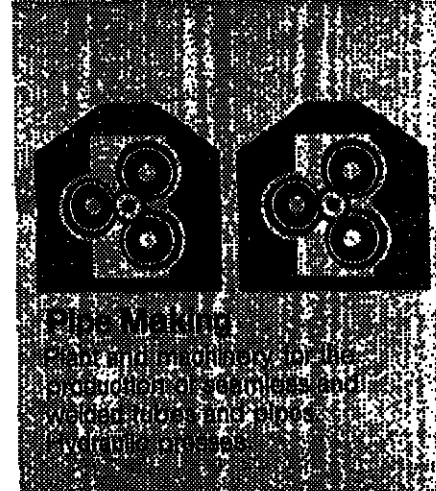
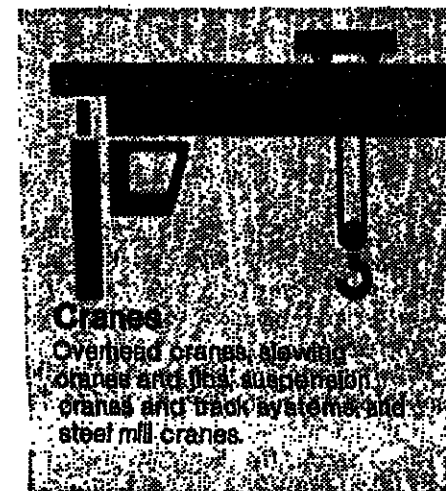
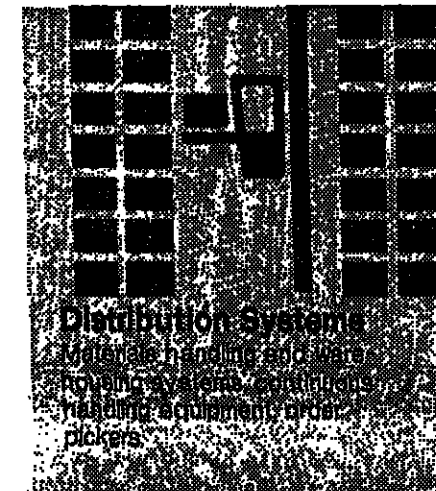


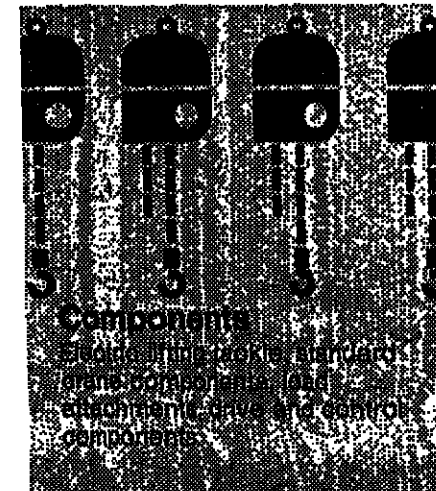
Plate Mill
Plate and wide sheet mills, hot and cold rolling mills, continuous mills, and strip mills.



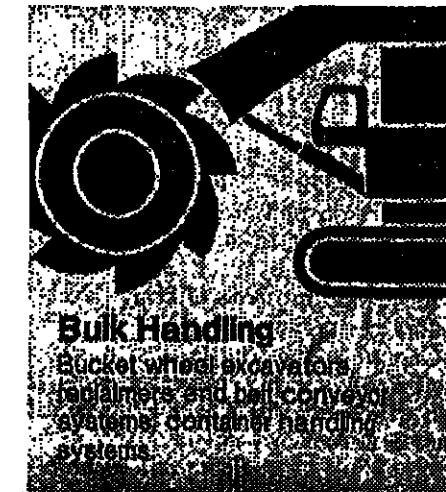
Crane
Overhead cranes, trolleys, and trucks, including steel mill cranes.



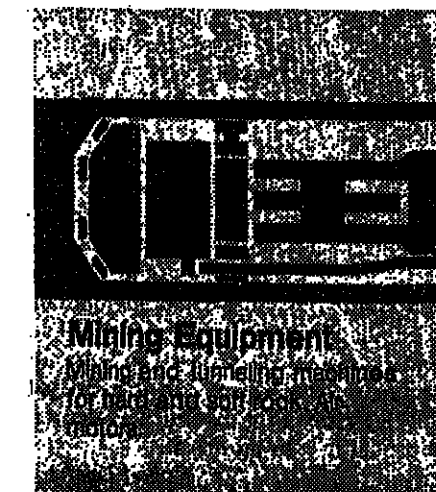
Distribution Systems
Material handling systems, including conveyors, elevators, and storage bins.



Component
Material handling components, including conveyors, elevators, and storage bins.



Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, conveyors, and storage bins.



Mining Equipment
Crushers, mills, and conveyors.



Construction Equipment
Excavators, bulldozers, and cranes.

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RESEARCH

Plenty of space for a phone call



Which aerospace manufacturers Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm can rely on for a major contribution towards the success of the Intelsat.

BB's triaxial stabiliser system and generator paddles are functioning reliably and reliably in orbit. Between them these two features form the basis of an impressive increase in the capacity of the latest generation of commercial satellites.

More than 100 countries now belong to the Intelsat organisation, which has drastically cut the cost of intercontinental phone calls.

In 1965 it cost DM10 a minute to call the United States from Germany; it now costs about DM6 a minute, a striking achievement in an age of inflation.

Last year Deutsche Bundespost, which had 35,760 each in rent for 1,690 satellite telephone links, is reckoned to have made a profit well in excess of DM100m on the operation.

Experts claim the overall economic benefit of satellite telecommunications to the Federal Republic of Germany is already drawn level with the space research budget of the Bonn Research Technology Ministry.

Intelsat began on a low key in 1965 with Early Bird, or Intelsat I, which weighed 29Kkg and carried 240 telephone links.

Intelsat III, launched in 1968, weighed one and a half tonnes yet alone relayed 1,200 telephone channels.

Seven years later technological advances reduced the weight of Intelsat IV, with over 6,000 telephone links, to 83Kkg, while the current Intelsat V generation, weighing only fractionally more, handle 12,000 calls simultaneously.

This increase in capacity was made possible by a new stabiliser system, the triaxial system, which replaced the older stabilisation.

When a communication satellite enters its geostationary orbit, a point 35,786km above the equator at which it seems to stand still, it is subject to forces that will change its position unless counteracted.

They include the pressure of solar radiation, the attraction of the moon, the gravity of the earth's gravitational pull and the remnants (at that altitude) of the atmosphere.

For a communication satellite orbit is no means the only key feature; its position in relation to the earth is of great importance.

The slightest change in angle may result in its antennas losing sight of the target area. So accurate and reliable position-finding and stabilisation are essential for the success of a mission.

A satellite must be capable, by means of its own equipment and backed up, if necessary, by its ground station, of changing its orbit and position if need be.

It is dotted with small and miniature engines to enable it to do so. This technology was quick to resort to

a trick to keep fuel consumption and wear and tear on the jet nozzles to a minimum.

This subterfuge was to make the satellite gyrate. External forces were transformed into satellite movements based on the laws of gyration that could be set right without too much trouble.

To gyrate well, satellites have to be barrel-shaped. This considerably reduces the surface area available for solar panels.

Individual solar cells are only a few square centimetres in size, but the more the better to generate solar power for the satellite.

As long as satellites need to gyrate, however, they are limited to the barrel shape and the outside walls of the barrel on which to house the solar cells that power the telecom relay facility.

The triaxial stabiliser system developed in the Federal Republic of Germany put paid to the need for a barrel shape.

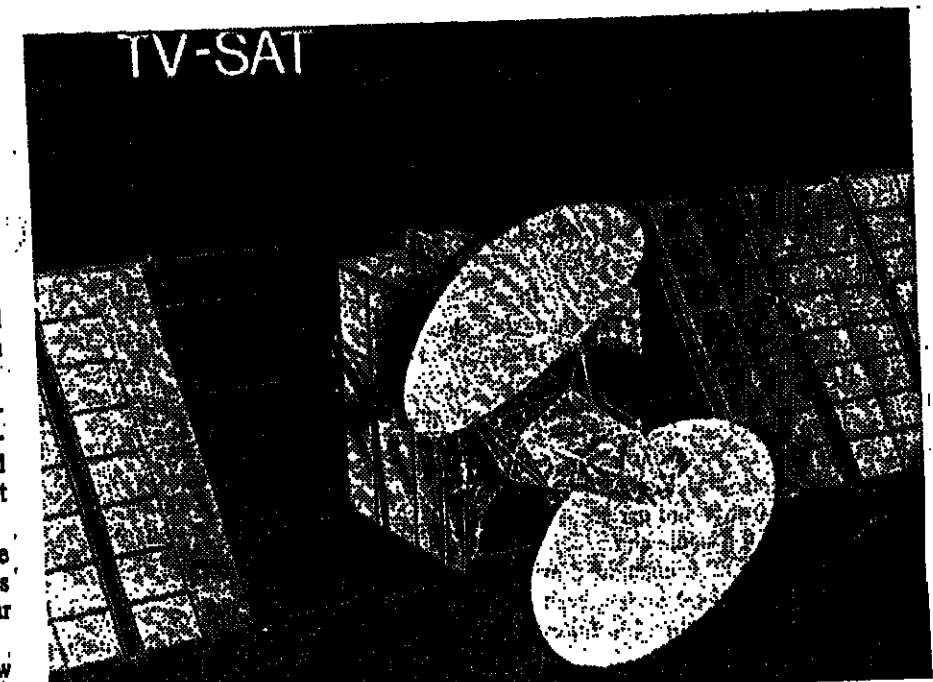
The interior gyrates, the exterior stands still. The satellite can be fitted out with solar paddles — wings covered in solar cells.

This new and relatively sensitive principle proved an operational success on board the Franco-German Symphonie satellites launched in 1974 and 1975.

Intelsat then decided to use it to double the capacity of its telecom satellites.

The balance wheel, weighing several kilograms and rotating at several thousand rpm, is naturally only part of the control system. There are also infrared and solar sensors.

The infrared sensors track the earth's



From 1983 Europe's TV Sat will relay three TV programmes direct to households in the Federal Republic of Germany, and from 1986 five TV and sixteen radio programmes. (Photo: MBB)

position, while the solar sensors, with varying degrees of sensitivity, aid stabilisation and help adjust the solar paddles.

There are also complicated electronic systems with sophisticated programming.

Between them they make it possible to aim Intelsat V satellites at their target areas to within a few tenths of a degree.

Yet Intelsat V, weighing 950kg and designed for an active life of seven years, is the size of a small house.

The body of the satellite, including antennas, is 6.6 metres tall. With solar paddles extended, at 7.1 metres each, the satellite in orbital position has a wingspan of 15.7 metres.

The paddles are made of honeycomb aluminium and carbon fibre-reinforced plastic and are the best that modern light-weight techniques can provide.

They make it possible to cut the weight of solar panels from 60kg to 20kg per kilowatt.

The two paddles, with their 17,600 solar cells, generate 1,564 watts, declining towards the end of the mission to 1,288 watts.

MBB are the main subcontractors, accounting for about 10 per cent of the contract. The main contractors are Ford Aerospace of the United States, who farmed out roughly 22 per cent to subcontractors in all the major industrialised countries.

The original plan was to build seven Intelsat V satellites worth \$235m. Now more than twice as many are to be built.

The first two were successfully launched in December 1980 and April 1981. Others are to be put into orbit at intervals of three to four months.

Their mission will be to provide the satellite telecom links needed as international telecommunications reach annual growth rates of 20 per cent and more.

Dietrich Zimmermann
(Mannheimer Morgen, 18 July 1981)

Winter in the Antarctic with jig-saw puzzles and chess

What's the weather like down there? Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bülow asks the crew of Germany's Antarctic base.

The scene is a Bonn press conference to mark 200 days since the expedition arrived in Antarctic waters. The phone call is via Comsat.

The temperature outside is -25°C, the sky is overcast and there is a little wind, he is promptly told.

The call to the Georg von Neumayer research base 14,000km away in the Antarctic is via a Marisat maritime communication satellite.

The base is on the Antarctic ice shelf and slowly heading out to sea at an average rate of 160 metres per year, so contact is maintained by ship's radio.

Two hundred days beforehand a convoy of three research vessels were bound for the Weddell Sea and the Filchner ice shelf, where the base was originally to have been established.

But the pack ice was impenetrable, so on 14 January, after consultation with Bonn, it was decided to head for an alternative site 625km away in Atka Bay.

In less than 40 days the construction

team put the base together. It consists of two corrugated metal tubes 50 metres long and 7.5 metres in diameter arranged side by side.

They are linked by a passageway and house containers used as living quarters and research laboratories.

Since 4 March the base has been manned by a skeleton crew of five who are sitting out the winter.

They are Eckard Müller-Heiden, 32, from Ulm, a doctor and head of the team, Jürgen Janneck, 28, from Bremerhaven, the camp engineer, Paul-Herbert Haag, 32, from Bremen, the radio officer, Friedrich Obeltner, 24, from Hall, Austria, the meteorologist and Matthias Ildi, 31, a fellow-Austrian and the cook.

Morale is good, Müller-Heiden says, although the monastic life and lack of human contacts with the outside world are problems.

But there is no lack of work to ensure that everyone is kept busy and no-one feels depressed.

Essential work includes constant snowfalling of snow. Atka Bay is a bad weather area where 180km/h wind and heavy snowfall are the rule.

But the Antarctic night does not last as long as it would have done on the Filchner ice shelf. After two months of uninterrupted darkness the sun reappeared for 25 minutes on 22 July.

Vehicles need regularly clearing of snow, warming, servicing and repairing. Then comes the base's extensive scientific programme.

It includes meteorological observation, measurement of ice movement, recording of magnetic field and radio emission in the ionosphere along field lines.

Then there are ground surveys and checks to ensure that the tubes in which the base camp staff live and work are still structurally sound.

Dr Müller-Heiden is also studying the medical effects of isolation and stress on his colleagues.

Leisure facilities include a video unit with 50 hours of tapes, books, a record player, sports and games.

The sporting equipment includes table tennis and skiing. Chess was long the favourite game but at the time the telephone call was made everyone was keen on a 5,000-piece jigsaw puzzle of a painting by Breughel.

Yet despite such diversions and despite regular radio contact with other Antarctic bases and weekly phone calls with people back home, the 10 months the five men will be out there on their own are a long time.

Michael Globig
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 24 July 1981)

Japan Co Ltd

■ THE CINEMA

The melancholy sound of a saxophone and a boy with nowhere to go

Permanent Vacation and *Bye Bye Brazil* were two of more than a dozen outstanding films shown at this year's Hamburg film festival, screened for five days in July.

Permanent Vacation takes us to the Lower East Side of New York. Few people are to be seen in this ghost town of decaying house fronts and garbage-laden streets, this dirty lonesome city.

A beautiful young woman at a window asks the hero where he has been as the dull light of day warms the inhospitable empty space a little.

Just walking around, answers the 16-year-old boy who calls himself Aloysius Parker and wears his clothes and hair in the fashion of the beatnik era of the late 40s and early 50s.

He is a Manhattan graffiti artist of no fixed abode, without a job or aims in life, whose feeling for life is told by Jim Jarmusch in his first film in blue-tinted pictures with high contrast.

Jarmusch was an assistant to Wim Wenders in Wenders' *Lightning over Water*.

His hero is engaged in an escape into the interior in a single, continuous movement and, unlike Wenders' *Handke* film, he has no fear of making a false movement.

Wherever possible he would like to be a step ahead of what motivates him (whatever it may be).

"He seems," Jarmusch has said, "to be an example of something I have encountered among many young and intelligent people all over the United States."

"They are youngsters who became teenagers some time after the youth movement of the 60s and thus lacked direction."

"For people outside the system there is no real centre, no movement in which they might incorporate themselves or to which they might relate."

Permanent Vacation, shown in English with German subtitles, was an extremely inexpensive film, produced on a shoestring budget of barely \$30,000.

Yet in its way it is perfect and does not go wrong at any point. At times (moments of peace and quiet) it has something of the distance and detachment of Edward Hopper's paintings.

Then, supported both by the melancholy sound of a saxophone and by the trance-like atmosphere conveyed by electronically alienated Japanese gamelan music, it is an altogether Expressionist work.

Jarmusch also outlines his dreams and quotes snatches of conversation from somewhere or other, relating episodes from the periphery of his life, somewhere between documentation and fiction.

Carlos Diegues, in *Bye Bye Brazil*, screened in Portuguese with German subtitles, deals, in a manner more in keeping with conventional narrative cinema, with another aspect of contemporary America.

He tells the tale of a group of funfair and circus people, a magician, a woman dancer and an acrobat, who travel from place to place in a gorgeously painted old truck as *Caravana Rolidei*.

They are joined by an accordion player and his pregnant wife, and soon two worlds meet (worlds that still exist alongside each other in Brazil), reflected in the needs of this handful of people.

One is shown to be in a process of slow decay. It is a world characterised by the nostalgic samba rhythms of the villages and small towns that technological progress has yet to reach.

When it does, however, it will upset and destroy their way of life. Its place is being taken by another, dominated by the new medium TV, in which there is no longer any room for the colourful street art of the circus.

At the end of the film we see a gigantic new truck with flashing neon lights and a cargo of human yet marketable merchandise.

This is what happens when the circus people adapt to the needs of civilised society and transform themselves into a kind of mobile Eros Centre.

Bye Bye Brazil shows us both the old and the new South America and is both a telling and a fascinating story of change. It is not without a degree of optimistic enthusiasm about living in this new world.

These, then, are two of about 30 films screened in five days at the eighth Hamburg film festival, and seldom over the past year have so many fine films been seen at the same time.

Both had already been seen at the Mannheim and Locarno festivals. Most of the others were not new either, although for the most part produced over the past two years.

Most of the others have already been seen in Berlin or Cannes or elsewhere, and were there rated, perhaps not outstanding films, but films well worth seeing.

Yet hardly any German cinema has yet screened them and no distributor has seen fit to handle them.

This state of affairs is due to change. Hamburg is not just a film festival, although as a festival it receives more than DM900,000 in subsidies and was well worth seeing.

It is also a trade fair for the 150-odd repertory cinemas in membership with



AG Kino. They meet once a year in Hamburg and offer guarantees for individual films in anticipation of box office receipts.

A separate finance company then buys the films and AG Kino loans the copies to cinema-owners, first and foremost its own members.

The number of cinemas currently screening films of this kind has increased drastically in the past decade, more particularly over the past two years.

Repertory cinemas are opening even in the provinces, so much so that they have been an indispensable feature of the film world since the late 70s.

They and the communal, or municipal cinemas have taken over from Walter Kirchner's *Neue Filmkunst* and Lupe cinemas which in their turn maintained the post-war film club and cinema guild tradition.

Many began 10 years ago with an outlook that was dedicated, committed; but they have also always been commercial enterprises, although dubbed alternative cinema.

In the films they screened they were certainly intended to provide an alternative to conventional commercial cinema.

They sought to show several films a day, films of the kind that would otherwise never have been shown (or maybe in late-night shows).

They tried not to show films in isolation but in series arranged according to the producer, genre or country, and to explain them in a film magazine.

They also held platform discussions and other events with a view to making contact with the cinema-going public.

Their ideas may have differed widely and failed to tally, but there were many points of contact it could be said to be all about.

They included programmes for children and old people, political films (be they about the Third World or squatters in Germany, about community or trade union work) and a communication centre.

The Abaton in Hamburg was, in the wake of the Arsenal in Berlin, one of the first cinemas to run against the grain of the general demise of picture palaces in the late 60s and launch a new venture.

Despite scepticism voiced by the pundits, Werner Grassmann set up the Abaton in an old garage near Hamburg's university campus.

It now houses two cinemas, the AG Kino and the film finance company (both of which he heads) and the Hamburg film festival.

The problems repertory cinemas face have, nonetheless, despite the progress made, remained essentially the same, and they are probably more pressing in the town than in the country.

This fact was certainly very much in evidence at the platform and other debates held during the film festival many of which, sad to say, were not open to the general public.

Repertory cinemas face a threat to their aim of showing a full range of films, a threat to their very existence even. It is the law of the major distributors, whose methods predominate in the trade.

Four film distributors (both American and smaller German enterprises, such as the *Filmverlag der Autoren*) refuse to do business with repertory cinemas.

They are under pressure from the cinema chains not to do so and effectively ban copies of films they handle from the smaller repertory cinemas.

This ban may have been lifted to some extent here and there but basically it still applies, at times even going to extremes.

There have been instances, exceptional ones maybe, of cinema-owners being so worried about forfeiting box office receipts that they bought up a film and then preferred not to screen it.

This they did rather than allow non-profitmaking operators and film clubs run by the Church or by educational institutions to show it.

AG Kino, the distribution agency serving alternative cinemas, has for years had a stock-in-trade of more than 100 films that has proved a godsend to small operators who were up against it.

It has enabled them to show serious and outstanding films at times when oth-

erwise they would have been at the end. It is also a stock-in-trade ample for any cinema that is just launched.

But the repertory cinemas are to cut their coats according to the under pressure from spiralling prices and paper costs.

The issues discussed in Hamburg are almost exclusively commercial considerations such as how best to attract users and how to facilitate and stabilise text evaluation.

This shop talk testified to a commercial outlook among the mainly cinema tradesmen that completely overwhelmed artistic considerations.

So little was said about programme magazine or screening concepts or the content of films shown that it was easy to gain the impression that commercial criteria continued to count.

Yet if repertory cinemas are to survive as an alternative to commercial cinema (and not just in doing more than a change of programme twice a week aspects and events of a non-commercial kind must be taken into account).

In the mid-70s alternative cinema still had a backlog of film history make good, and cinema-goers need see films they had previously been unable to see.

This backlog demand now seems to have been satisfied. Besides, there is competition from TV (as, for instance, from the ten-part Buñuel series currently being screened on Channel 1).

Television no longer screens oldies; in screening the latest film Buñuel it is depriving the cinema box office potential.

It has lately seemed to be the case (and, sad to say, this trend was not changed in Hamburg) that repertory cinemas have taken to showing films haphazardly as their commercial competition.

A series of films billed as featuring female stars of the silver screen suddenly turns out to include the most obscure films merely because they starred Brigitte Schneider.

A series of purportedly bad films include costume films of the 60s that are not worth seeing by any criteria while seldom can be an excuse for anything.

Programmes have been known to include films hailed as may come starring Laura Antonelli.

And programme magazines are going less and less imaginative (although this is not invariably the case, which somehow systematic).

Yet the number of repertory cinemas is on the increase. Hannover-based chim Flebbe, for instance, will soon be running a dozen cinemas between Hamburg and Göttingen.

In Frankfurt, where the first repertory cinema was opened in 1977, there were by the end of this year, be half a dozen.

Size and concentration on the one hand not to mention possible competition and mergers, threaten to deprive repertory cinemas of the quality that made them unique and distinct.

Kurt Otterbacher, who was one of the launchers of Frankfurt's repertory cinema, admits that its progress has been one of missed opportunities and failures.

Yet it is no coincidence that one cinema has been named *Chapter Two* could preface a second chapter in the repertory cinema saga.

One can but hope it will not prove a throwback to mindless commercialism but mark the beginning of new ideas.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 2 July 1981)

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MEDICINE

Spell of disaster for that lingering wart

Huckleberry Finn tells Tom Sawyer, in Mark Twain's novel, that magic spells are a sure cure for warts.

More than a century later they still seem to do the trick with obstinate warts and shingles where medicine fails.

"It seems to work," says Professor Adolf Ernst Meyer of Hamburg University Hospital, who has made a study of the subject, yet he can only guess why.

Huck Finn's method was to take a dead cat to the graveyard at midnight, preferably to the freshly-dug grave of an evil person. (At midnight the devil



comes to snatch the evil-doer from the grave.)

You must throw the cat at the devil and yell: "The devil take the corpse, the cat follow the devil, warts follow the cat! Away with you!"

You can do it with beans too, Huck tells Tom. You must split a bean down the middle and cut the wart open so that blood flows, then spread a little blood on one half of the bean.

This half must be buried at a crossroads at midnight on a moonless night and the other half must be burnt. The buried half will try to pull the other half down with it, taking the wart too.

Medicine has made great strides since the 19th century and the days when Mark Twain told the tale of Tom and Huck, but it has made little headway with some complaints, and they include warts and shingles.

"When doctors are at their wits' end they send their patients to us, even senior surgeons at leading hospitals," says a man whose 72-year-old wife has since childhood successfully cast magic spells on warts and shingles.

She is deaf and has nothing to say on the subject, but her husband proudly says that his wife has so far always succeeded in curing the complaint in three sessions at most.

Curing warts in this way is more difficult than curing shingles, apparently, "but she has always succeeded. Patients mist not overdo eating and drinking during the treatment, and not wash the warts either."

How to stay young: take a little water with your stress

Stress in moderation is essential. It prolongs life, says Giessen gerontologist Erhard Olbrich. He was addressing a Hamburg conference on geriatrics.

Experiments with animals in the Soviet Union had shown that too little stress cut life just as short as too much did, he said.

This was a fine formula for prolonging life but difficult to put into practice; it was not the nature or degree of strain that counted but how the person affected coped with it.

A divorce, for instance, might well be a great help for one party while the other broke up under the strain.

Using what Professor Olbrich called the psychotherapy of life one could learn to change one's attitude towards daily stress and handle it better.

Bernhard Steinmann from Berne, Switzerland, dealt with diets for old people. The older you got, the more important it was to drink enough water per day, he said.

Liquid intake was most important as a means of preventing premature ageing. Older people were less thirsty than younger, and if they drank less their bodies tended to dehydrate.

Mental upsets, general exhaustion and heart trouble ensued, Professor Stein-

His wife has special spells, he says, and also a book listing the spells to be used. But what is in it and which spells she uses are her secret. No-one is allowed to watch her treating her patients.

Professor Meyer, who says it seems to work, does not feel the methods used by the medical profession (burning, cutting or cauterising warts) are invariably necessary.

There are no scientific data or figures relating to groups treated in one way or other. Why, in any case, should one feel so dubious about school medicine?

But there has been research into hypnosis. Patients who have been hypnotised have proved quicker to cure than those treated without hypnosis.

"The mechanics of the two processes, hypnosis and spells, are similar," says Professor Meyer. "It is a matter of suggestion."

He has probed magic spells as a method of curing complaints for many years, but has yet to reach a decision he would regard in any way as final.

Magic spells include an extra feature, something special and preferably spine-chilling. Often the patient has to do it himself.

"It" can be something such as putting a toad on the wart, going to a cemetery in the middle of the night or burying some item or other.

Magic spells are gaining in popularity, too. "It may not be a boom but there can be no mistaking a clear trend towards outsider methods," says Professor Meyer.

"It may be because outsiders spend more time talking to the patient, show greater understanding of the suffering and trigger a response to the increasingly technological nature of medicine today."

Popular medicine has always cured complaints such as warts and shingles, however, and only complaints such as these. All in all, the medical profession is as much at a loss to explain the phenomenon as everyone else.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 3 July 1981)

mann said. He advised older people to make sure they drank at least a litre or a litre and a half a day.

This liquid (mineral water, fruit juice, meat extract or tea) should be taken over and above the food normally eaten.

Old people needed to be particularly careful in reducing high blood pressure, said Erich Lang from Giessen, president of the German Gerontological Association.

Blood pressure did not necessarily have to be reduced to normal levels, but the reduction must be gradual.

Low blood pressure also required treatment, Professor Lang told the conference. Like high blood pressure it increased the risk of a heart attack.

Caution was likewise counselled in connection with medicine to counteract weakness of the heart in old people. Dosage must be carefully considered to rule out harmful side-effects.

It was surprising to learn, he said, that provided medical and personal care were good older people were no more likely to die of heart attacks than younger.

It was also immaterial whether the heart patient was looked after in a large hospital or a small but well-run clinic or nursing home.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 July 1981)

New treatments for autistic children

RHEINISCHE POST

Dutch Nobel laureate Nijmegen has outlined to members of the Nobel Prize at the day conference a new method of treating autistic children.

Dr Tinbergen, an experimental biologist, has developed the method with New York therapist Mary It ran counter to the approach by most therapists, he said.

Autistic children suffer from a radical form of inability to communicate with their surroundings. They have communication with their environment through a traumatic experience in childhood.

Psychiatrists had largely understood the complaint, although varying degrees to inculcate effects such as brain damage.

Dr Tinbergen a professor at University, in England, studied to traumatic experiences in childhood.

It was, he said, an anxiety-emotional disturbance of late prevented interplay between parents and surroundings in the hostile influences before or after.

He had been unable to find defects among the children in his study. Dr Welsh had examined factors merely influenced the vulnerability.

Angst is the key word, Dr Welsh feels. Social anxiety makes the subject all attempts to establish contact and initially prevents the establishment of contact with its mother.

Subsequently any kind of social contact with others is likewise ruled out. The Tinbergens were first to examine the subject by means of histories of autistic children who recovered without medical assistance.

Their mothers had succeeded in coming their anxiety. Talk, the Tinbergens felt, clearly indicated that was curable.

They felt this assumption was out by the unusually high percentage of cures achieved by therapists who by intuition.

Martha Welsh is one such person. She starts by inducing the mother to hug her child, using force if needed.

In Lindau Dr Tinbergen also succession of photos indicating children who initially objected to being hugged suddenly began to hug their mothers for the first time.

They carefully studied their faces, then looked at grandmother were present and finally began to hug.

Eventually they showed spontaneity and examined objects in the world. It was the first step on the recovery.

Treatment by this method over from six weeks to three years. Some children have been treated; 25 fully. In two cases the mothers failure, in two other cases circumstances were to blame.

But autistic children could be he emphasised. They no longer to be committed to homes for the mentally sick.

(Rheinische Post, 10 July 1981)

CHILDREN

Learning rhythm and melody through music: an award-winning method

43-year-old housewife from Wein-Adatt, near Cologne, has been awarded the 1981 prize for the best German gamophone record for chil-

ren. She is Anneliese Gass-Tutt, a free-lance dancing teacher specialising in dances for children. Her record, which has the Fidula label, is entitled *Kinderparade*.

At the prizegiving ceremony Heinz-Polchau of North Rhine-Westphalia Education Ministry said half the records on the market were heard by children of pre-school age.

That was why parents and educators urgently needed advice and ideas on quality and criteria by which to select records.

The award-winning record was Frau Gass-Tutt's idea and she was responsible for the music and dance concepts and the book that accompanied the record.

It was the jury said, imaginatively arranged and well put to music, both vocally and instrumentally.

Children were activated and motivated to move freely or under supervision to the music and to express in their dancing how they experienced rhythm and melody.

The jury were particularly impressed by the excellent presentation on the sleeve and the detailed and readily understandable description of the dancing envisaged.

The prize, awarded for the first time this year, would, it was hoped, get across to a wider public the little-known fact that modern dance music exists which has been specially arranged for children.

This is a subject in which Frau Gass-Tutt is particularly interested. Since training as a teacher of music and sport she has been appalled by the idea that children's dancing was limited to either aping adults or going through conventional or traditional kiddie dance routines.

She aimed to develop new dance games and varieties specially devised for children. There was to be no compulsion to carry out prescribed steps or to compete in any way.

"For me the simple, straightforward figure is fine," she says. "I don't want there to be a show. That is something you have to learn and practise."

"What I want is for children to enjoy carrying out simple, easy to follow movement sequences."

She tried to put her ideas into practice as a teacher, keeping them up as a hobby when she married and had children of her own and settled down as a housewife.

Nine years ago her first book of dances for four to 10-year-olds was published, soon to be followed by a second book for older children.

She has long enjoyed close and cordial ties with Fidula-Verlag, her publishers and record label. 70,000 copies of her books and records have sold to kindergartens and elementary schools.

So the prize has not altogether been a complete surprise for her.

She relies for many of her ideas on courses she runs for kindergarten teachers and sports club dancing instructors. "You get a varied response, ideas and suggestions for improvements," she says.

Her own children, girls aged 11 and 13, have naturally been a great help too. Whenever their mother came up with a new idea the girls brought round a few classmates and tried it out.

The best way to break the ice at children's parties, says Frau Gass-Tutt, is to overcome the inhibition barrier as soon as possible by means of music and motion, without much instruction.

She has no ambitions to set up in competition with dancing instructors and studios or ballet classes for children. Her aim is to convert into motion the music children like.

"It will continue to be no more than a hobby," she says, "otherwise I fear I might forfeit my spontaneity."

Rainer Schatz
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 July 1981)

(Mannheimer Morgen, 9 July 1981)

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The pressures of failure

Tübingen University psychiatrists say there has been an enormous increase in anxiety and depression among schoolchildren.

Even nine- and 10-year-olds frequently feel like stopping the world and getting off. Often they try.

Children's doctors, scientists and educationalists discussed the problem in Augsburg. A number of Land Education Ministries were also represented.

Reinhard Lempp, head of child psychiatry at Tübingen University, reckons about 30 per cent of children who are failures at school run a risk of failure in later life on account of mental upsets.

Parents in an Aalen, Württemberg, pressure group for humane schooling said their polls showed four out of five children at all categories of school felt overburdened.

Replies by 1,000 children, 1,000 parents and over 6,000 teachers indicated that 78 per cent of schoolchildren aged under 10 needed constant help with homework.

At high school this percentage drops to 61, but the difference is hardly substantial.

Teachers fare badly too. Fifty per cent of elementary school children did not understand what they were supposed to be taught.

The corresponding figures for other, ascending categories of school were 54, 30 and 26 per cent.

As for teachers themselves, three out of four felt inadequately trained in education theory and didactics. They, like the parents, favoured cuts in the curriculum.

Fifty per cent of teachers felt marks or grades were a dubious practice.

dpa
(Mannheimer Morgen, 9 July 1981)

Sex education inadequate, reveals Bonn survey

Only 37 per cent of girls and 25 per cent of boys are given advice on contraception by their parents, according to a poll by a Munich professor.

Professor Schmid-Tannwald of Munich University put questions on sexuality and contraception to 1,600 youngsters aged 14 to 18.

The survey was commissioned by the Bonn Ministry of Youth, Family Affairs and Health. The Minister, Antje Huber, briefed the Press in Bonn on its findings.

She said it clearly indicated that young people were not taught the facts of life satisfactorily either at home or at school.

Fifty-five per cent of girls and boys questioned felt they had not been taught enough about family planning at school. As for relationships with partners of the other sex, 74 per cent felt there was more they could have been taught.

"That," Frau Huber commented, "is not enough to enable young people to protect themselves."

In 1979 about 8,000 girls under 18 gave birth. Last year 4,800 of 87,700 legal abortions involved girls of under 18. The only way to deal with the problem of abortions was to teach young people more about contraception.

Frau Huber called on parents first and foremost to function as the first point

of contact for their children on matters relating to sexual education.

They must do more than merely lecture them about bodily functions and the birds and bees.

The survey said the mother was the most important person in connection with information on the facts of life. She was reported to head the list by 69 per cent of girls and 41 per cent of boys questioned.

Three out of four parents of girls and two out of three parents of boys felt their children had been taught enough about sex. So did 80 per cent of the girls and 75 per cent of the boys.

But there were serious shortfalls of information on key issues. A third of the girls and nearly half the boys used either no contraceptives or unreliable methods even when going steady.

Yet 90 per cent of the girls said pregnancy would be either a catastrophe or must unpleasant.

A further sign that more information and advice were needed was that 35 per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls said there was no-one with whom they could discuss sex.

Frau Huber hopes to help bridge the gap by printing a one-million run of the brochure *Musshen muss es nicht geben* (There is No Need to Have to 'Get Married').

Gerda Shäpck
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 July 1981)

■ RELIGION

Judaism as an academic discipline reasserts itself after 40 years

Two years after it was launched the Heidelberg University of Jewish Studies has been granted official recognition as an academic institution.

It is now the only college of its kind in Germany and enjoys official status as part of German university life. But Jewish studies in Germany can look back on a long and distinguished tradition.

Indeed, no tradition that has survived to this day has done so longer than the Jewish, and traditions, especially those of major religions, do not retain their vitality merely by maintaining a certain way-of-life or form of worship.

Their survival is to a large extent due to the repeated learning of what has been handed down, especially the canon of the holy scriptures and their interpretation, and to the reaffirmation of belief in changing circumstances.

In the Jewish tradition this role has customarily been assigned to scholarly interpreters, and later to philosophers.

Judaism as an academic discipline emerged in the early 19th century at the time modern historical and philological research methods were evolved.

It was committed to the ideal of objectivity embraced by modern science as a whole, yet at the same time the disciplined study of Jewish traditions by Jews was intended to enable them to strengthen an identity weakened by assimilation.

The emergence of Jewish studies made Germany the intellectual centre of European Jewry, with students from neighbouring countries to the east in particular enrolling at the famous universities of Berlin and Breslau either to study Judaism or to prepare to become rabbis.

Until the Nazi era all currents of Judaism were represented in Germany, and represented academically too.

Leon A. Feldman, founding dean of the Heidelberg faculty, was forced to leave Germany as an 18-year-old. He went on to hold the chair of Hebrew studies at Rutgers University, New Jersey, before returning.

The two main objectives at Heidelberg, he says, are to maintain Jewish knowledge and to prepare students for a career in the German-language Jewish community as a cantor, religious instructor or social worker.

The difficulties that arise are self-evident. The continuity of Jewish research and teaching was broken in Germany for 40 years.

Among the 30,000 Jews who live in the Federal Republic of Germany today there is a glaring shortfall of tradition.

There once was a time when all major German cities boasted a high school where Jewish youngsters were taught not only the standard curriculum but also the classical teachings of Judaism.

Nothing comparable exists today, so school-leavers who are thinking of joining the Jewish clergy are no longer well versed in Hebrew and the Torah before they go to a seminary.

The Heidelberg college is neither willing nor able to train rabbis, however, although a number of Jewish communities in Germany may have expected it to do so.

All it can do is prepare students for a suitable course at a seminary in either Israel or the United States.

Were the college to specialise in training rabbis it would be setting its cap at a very exclusive position. It would also interest only a very small number of Jews.

Besides, it could hardly cater for all shades of opinion in Jewish religious life — for both reformed and orthodox, liberal and conservative Jews.

So the college does not see its role as that of a specifically career-orientated facility. Its brief is to lay the academic groundwork for a variety of careers, albeit mainly among the Jewish community. Heidelberg has been accused of being too exclusively academic and of paying too little attention to practical work of a kind likely to benefit the community.

Professor Feldman will hear nothing of such claims. In the final analysis, he says, superficial knowledge is not much use for practical activity.

But where the very foundations of the Jews' knowledge about themselves have been upset they must first be relaid.

Initial expectations may have been too optimistic. The willingness of young Jews to deal in greater academic detail with their traditions was overestimated.

Yet students elsewhere can but dream of the conditions of study at the Heidelberg college. There are five professors (with one chair currently vacant), two lecturers and several tutors to teach about 30 students.

These 30 include both full-time major

students and students for whom Jewish studies are only a subsidiary subject. There are also a number of visiting students from Heidelberg University, with which the college has a cooperation agreement.

From the outset the college has taken pains to hire first-rate academic staff, specialists from Israel, the United States and Spain.

For the most part they are Jewish scholars who were forced to leave Germany in the 30s.

This brings us to the most serious problem so far faced. None of the professorial staff have yet stayed in Heidelberg for longer than two semesters.

They quit either because of advancing age or on account of other commitments and research interests.

The only permanent woman lecturer, characteristically, is a German and a non-Jewess. Staff are required to combine the necessary academic qualifications with proficiency in the German language.

But many older scholars (younger ones too) are determined not to return to the country where they were persecuted and from which they were expelled.

They cannot forget that Germany was once the country that originated plans to eliminate once and for all the entire Jewish civilisation.

Professor Feldman has no intention of

Islam's long history in Germany

this centre for the study of Islamic knowledge and tradition.

Islam's roots extend way back into German history, however. Charlemagne in the eighth century AD was on good terms with caliph Haroun al-Rashid in Baghdad.

There are many instances of encounters between Germans and Islam during the crusades that were to their mutual benefit and are now once more the subject of historical research.

But who would know that the history of Islam in Germany dates back to Frederick William I, Prussia's soldier-king? In 1732 he had the first mosque in Germany built near Potsdam garrison church.

It was a gift for 20 of his favourite troopers, the six-footers he gathered from all over Europe. These 20 were Turks and the Duke of Livonia arranged for them to serve in the Prussian army.

"The people of Berlin recognise the Prophet Mohammed," the Ottoman envoy Resmet Ahmed Effendi wrote effulgent to Sultan Abdul Hamid I in 1777.

"They make no bones about being prepared to accept Islam." This was the conclusion he reached from the enthusiasm Berliners showed about the first envoy of the Supreme Porte to visit Frederick the Great's Prussia.

One of the best-known German Moslems was African explorer Dr Eduard Schnitzer, who in 1878, as Mehmed

yielding an inch on his exacting academic requirements, however, he terminated to maintain standards established in the college's first two years.

His staff have included men such as Shlomo Edelberg, Alexander Guttman, Chaim Rabin and Abraham Wasserstein, all of them names that count for German Jewry.

By keeping up standards he has for instance biblical interpretation based on the original Hebrew, not translations. Encouragement of inter-disciplinary research is another objective, with the aim being to interest theological faculties in particular.

Most studies at the Heidelberg college say they are not there primarily to earn academic honours. They are there because they are interested in a civilisation that for centuries helped to make Germany what it was.

Jews may have been forced to leave time and again to their ghettoes, but they have never lived in a cultural vacuum.

Even at the risk of being excoriated by their community they plunged headlong into the philosophical depths of their age, making substantial achievements in both science and arts. The search for their origins within the cultural situation in which they grew up is a frequent quest of Jews and non-Jews today.

Provided the Heidelberg University of Jewish Studies remains open to both Jew and non-Jew, it might yet accomplish what seems increasingly impossible elsewhere in Germany thought factories.

It could expand frontiers of experience and heighten consciousness of what we have historically come to be.

Michael Hienrichs (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 16 July 1981)

Emin Pasha, became governor of Egypt's equatorial province.

Then there was Karl Detlev von der Reppert, a three-mast barque from Hamburg, in the Bosphorus.

Thirty years later he was a Turkish field-marshal and represented the Sultan at the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

These men form a link between the past and contemporary Germany. They were, who number an estimated 1,500, were certainly important psychologists and could well have made him national career.

Until 1954 he was imam of West Berlin and head of the Muslim community in Germany, then he entered the diplomatic service.

He is now an influential Islamic theologian and an expert on Germany's Muslim population, where he works for the Islamic World Congress.

Muhammad Abdullah, a German Moslem, feels German Moslems could emerge as a leadership elite, although this is currently no more than a prospect.

"German Moslems are only an infinitesimally small minority among the 1.7m supporters of Islam in the Federal Republic of Germany."

"But one day they could well come to the fore if one of their organisations were to succeed in gaining recognition as a religious community."

So far their bid for recognition has been in vain, but the authorities are gradually coming to realise that if the principle of equality is to apply, Islam is less entitled than other major religions to be officially recognised as such.

Klaus Breyer (Nordwest-Zeitung, 15 July 1981)

SPORT

Langer's second in British Open gives German golf a new dimension

Bernhard Langer, 23, was given a standing ovation by a crowd of 600 at Royal St George's, Sandwich, as he came in second in the 110th British Open.

He was runner-up to Bill Rogers of the United States in 276, four strokes behind the US pro. For Langer it looked like a breakthrough.

He is certainly well on his way to being that for centuries helped to make Germany what it was.

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fore my success has any effect," he said, "but I firmly expect golf to grow socially acceptable in Germany and to emerge from its wallflower existence."

What upsets him about Germany is that there are only two municipal golf courses in the country, in Düsseldorf and Munich. "Maybe there will soon be some initiative to make the sport accessible to the general public."

Golf can prove a spectator sport. There were 114,522 spectators on the greens and fairways at Sandwich, and a fine public they were.

"They are the greatest golfing public in the world," said Rogers, who feels the US public do not merit this accolade.

Maybe this is because the first British Open was held in Prestwick back in 1860. None of the US masters tournaments can hold a candle to the leading British events in this respect.

Not even Wimbledon, the Mecca of lawn tennis, can claim to have been going for as long as that.

The German Open, shortly to be held at Falkenstein, Hamburg, will certainly be a far cry from its British and US counterparts.

But more than a few thousand spectators, as last year in Berlin, might possibly turn up in Hamburg, prompted by Langer's second place in Sandwich and consistent form elsewhere in Europe.

He has been runner-up in four more tournaments of late, so maybe the local boy will produce a fresh sponsor for the German Open now that Braun have retired from the fray.

Even so, the German Open lacks both the cash and the kudos, so it is most unlikely to rate the competitors who enter for other events of its kind.

Langer has certainly done his best to popularise the event, and his other priorities (America, the Ryder Cup, "preferably against Tom Watson," and his first win of the season) are by no means entirely selfish.

On the evening of his final day at Sandwich he drove off to London for a pro-am tournament for the benefit of handicapped children.

He is much better known among young people in Britain than in Germany. "I hardly spend any time in Germany," he explains.

Maybe he will not be on his own in the other sports.

All we need to do is to do it to clear up the political back-ground." The two American girls are 27 and 23 and play for SV Lohhof, runners-up in the national championship stakes. They have both played unofficially for Germany in three fixtures with a Japanese student selection.

Due to the hard work of the US girls one of these three encounters was unexpectedly won 3-1, and their American opponent really did

defending and helping to popularise German golf for much longer. Carlo Knauss is another young German pro.

He can afford to take the plunge too, having found a sponsor for this year. In Sandwich, Knauss failed to make the final round but he covered the course in 79 and 76 on the first two days to win £350 in prize money.

"The Open is an unforgettable experience I should hate to have missed," he said after failing to make the final round.

He then set off to Holland and the qualifying rounds for his next tournament. In this he was very much following in Langer's footsteps in seasons past.

Peter Sundt/dpa (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 July 1981)

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Peter Sundt/dpa (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 July 1981)

Volleyball officials want to nationalise American girls

German volleyball officials are seriously thinking of naturalising two American girls to enable them to play for Germany in the European championships and at the Olympics.

Christian Brandel, the Volleyball Association's public relations officer, prefers to say that the officials are "considering a theoretical situation."

It may be theoretical but it is certainly worth considering. With Germany well on the way to becoming a leading contender in European women's volleyball the two American girls could make a difference.

Janet Baier and Terry Place, outstanding players in the volleyball Bundesliga, are development aid volunteers with a difference.

Between them they have been capped over 200 times for the United States. They seem sure, if naturalised, to be capped many times more for Germany.

Christian Brandel explains why this is a distinct possibility rather than a mere hypothesis:

"They did it with Murray and Peters in ice hockey and basketball. Why shouldn't it be possible in volleyball if we put our minds to it?"

"Our contacts with the powers that be are at least as good as those of officials in the other sports."

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Peter Sundt/dpa (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 July 1981)



Bernhard Langer (Photo: dpa)

make all the difference. "We have fine women players of our own but they are simply better motivated when they know the two US girls are playing alongside them," says Brandel.

It would not be the only such arrangement in German volleyball. Marina Staden, who emigrated to Germany from the Soviet Union, went on to become a mainstay of the German national team.

The idea of naturalising the two American girls is far from unrealistic. Janet Baier is of German extraction and has said she is prepared to assume German nationality.

Volleyball officials have certainly given thought to the opportunities that might then arise. Could Miss Baier qualify for the European championships or the Olympic Games?

"No problem," Brandel answers without a pause for thought. "They would have to have played last for the United States three years beforehand to qualify for the European or world championships."

"This requirement is one they will both fulfil by 1983, a European championship and pre-Olympic year in which we hope to qualify for the Olympic tournament."

There is little likelihood of chief coach Andrzej Niemczyk not selecting either of the two girls if given the chance.

"On this issue it is up to my bosses to take the next step," he says in shaky German (he hails from Poland). "But if they were to give me either Janet Baier or Terry Place I would certainly use them."

After a moment's thought he adds: "They may all say we stand no chance against the GDR and Bulgaria, but that is just not true. All I need is the two US girls as Germans."

Maybe he recalled what Regina Vossen, 18-year-old youngest member of the national team, had to say after the 3-1 victory over the Japanese student selection:

"Normally your nerves are pretty bad in a game like that. But it was enormously reassuring to feel that you had a teammate who knew what she was doing, who could really play volleyball."

Hans-Jürgen Schott (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1981)

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Then there was Karl Detlev von der Reppert, a three-mast barque from Hamburg, in the Bosphorus.

Thirty years later he was a Turkish field-marshal and represented the Sultan at the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

These men form a link between the past and contemporary Germany. They were, who number an estimated 1,500, were certainly important psychologists and could well have made him national career.

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He is now an influential Islamic theologian and an expert on Germany's Muslim population, where he works for the Islamic World Congress.

Muhammad Abdullah, a German Moslem, feels German Moslems could emerge as a leadership elite, although this is currently no more than a prospect.

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"But one day they could well come to the fore if one of their organisations were to succeed in gaining recognition as a religious community."

So far their bid for recognition has been in vain, but the authorities are gradually coming to realise that if the principle of equality is to apply, Islam is less entitled than other major religions to be officially recognised as such.

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